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FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112				
			EXAMINER REILLY, SEAN M	
			ART UNIT 2153	PAPER NUMBER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in response to Applicant's amendment and request for reconsideration filed on May 8, 2006. Claims 1-3, 60, 62, 64-69, 74, 75, 77-79, 84, 85, and 87-99 are presented for further examination. All independent claims have been amended. Upon further consideration and review of the claims the 112 2nd ¶ issues highlighted in the interview on June 12, 2006 are withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed May 8, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argued that Marlin's system does not acquire partial sheet information related to the selected network device by communication with the selected network devices via a network. Applicant's argument is not persuasive. Marlin's system clearly communicates with the selected network device through the MIF database and by directly communicating with the *source* (network device) for instance when dynamic information is acquired (Col 13, lines 32-45).

Applicant also argued that the combined system failed to teach two tabs wherein the information for each tab is loaded when the respective tab is selected. This argument is not persuasive. Applicant's argument fails to address the combined system as a whole and merely attacks the references individually. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375

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(Fed. Cir. 1986). As previously argued Marlin's report is equivalent to the first or second claimed sheets. Marlin teaches a report contains a link to open another report (Marlin col.14 lines 51-56). The report contains definition syntax that causes retrieval of information for that report (Marlin col. 16 lines 22-27). Hence, it is apparent that Marlin teaches retrieval of information only upon selection of the report (i.e. 'sheet') and when combined with the Windows 95 printer tabbed window functionality, each tab would load a respective report upon selection of that tab. Further even if one were to argue persuasively that the combined Marlin and Windows 95 system would not result in Applicant's claimed invention, Examiner maintains that such a modification would have been obvious in view of Rove. In a similar field of information retrieval over a network, Rowe teaches to provide only information portion request instead of providing the whole set (document) to enable the user to quickly view the request portion instead of waiting for the entire set to be downloaded (col.2 lines 20-27). Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve only a portion of information requested because it would have permitted the user to quickly view the requested information portion without the delay incurred in retrieval of the whole set of information in the other tab for instance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary

skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 60, 62, 64-69, 74, 75, 77-79, 84, 85, and 87-99, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marlin et al (US 5,778,377) and "Windows 95 printer driver operation manual" (the '95 Manual) and further in view of Rowe et al. US patent 5,737,599.

As set forth in claim 1, Marlin et al disclose a displaying method of acquiring information related to a selected network device of the plurality of network devices, and displaying acquired information of the selected network device, (Marlin does this on the GUI display, see figs. 5 and 8, col.9 line 65 to col.10 line 3), said method comprising: a first display step of acquiring a first information related to the selected network device and displaying the first information on an initial screen of a device window, which is a window allocated to the selected network device (see col.14 lines 33-34 - data related to a particular printer) and a second display step of acquiring, in response to a user request for display of a second screen a second information which in addition and different from the first information ('Double clicking may be used to invoke another report' see col. 14, lines 54-56), from the selected network device and displaying the second information on the second screen; see col. 15, lines 54-66.

Marlin specifically displays a GUI that contains columns and rows displaying the status of the network devices, these devices are polled and the results are subsequently used to update the status of the devices. Furthermore, each of the menu definitions has a custom menu for each of the functions that can also be displayed and updated; see col. 14, lines 15-41, and lines 50-66, and col. 15, lines 1-66, also see col. 16, lines 54-63 (here when a browser button is pressed,

information for a selected DMI object will be displayed in a box (window), in addition description can be gathered for the object through the GUI), col. 15, lines 54-66. Hence, Marlin teaches retrieval of information responsive to activation request by the user.

However, Marlin does not teach using a device window with first and second sheets with tabs for switching between the sheets. However, the usage display window comprising sheets and tabs metaphor is well known in the art at the time of the invention. The '95 Manual discloses the usage of sheets with tabs. Each sheet provides separate and different groups of status information concerning same device (a printer). Each sheet is displayed upon activation of the corresponding tab. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to use the sheets and tabs with Marlin because it would have enabled the system to organize the display of the dynamically collected into groups that can be efficiently assessable by the user and conforming to the look-and-feel of the Windows operating system at the time.

Regarding the limitations of overlap invisible sheets and initial visible sheet, these are inherent features of the tabbed sheets interface as shown in the '95 Manual.

Regarding the limitations of each sheet displaying different partial information about the device, the '95 Manual shows each sheet containing different partial information about the same device (apparent from the tabs 1 to 6 shown on page 23). Marlin's teaching generic interface that is applicable to display of information on a whole system or attributes of one component (Marlin col.18 lines 28-47). Hence each sheet displaying partial information about one device would have been within the teaching of Marlin.

Regarding the limitation of retrieving information for the sheet upon selection of the sheet, Marlin teaches retrieval of information responsive to activation request by the user (col.14

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lines 51-56, col.16 lines 22-27). Hence, it is apparent that Marlin system as modified would retrieve the information associated with a sheet(report) upon selection of the corresponding tab in order to provide data associated with that sheet. Furthermore, in similar field of information retrieval over a network, Rowe teaches to provide only information portion request instead of providing the whole set (document) to enable the user to quickly view the request portion instead of waiting for the entire set to downloaded (col.2 lines 20-27). Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to retrieve only portion of information requested because it would have permit the user to quickly view the requested information portion without the delay incurred in retrieval of the whole set of information.

As per claims 2 and 3, they are system and computer product corresponding to the method of claim 1. Hence, they are rejected under similar rationales as for claim 1 above.

As set forth in claim 60, Marlin discloses a displaying method wherein said first display step includes forming a list of information required for display of the initial screen, acquiring listed information, and storing the acquired information in memory; see col. 14, lines 15-41, and lines 50-66, and col. 15, lines 1-66), also see col. 16, lines 54-63 (the information is arranged in columns and rows, as well as having a tool bar located on the GUI, the GUI further has the ability to bring up reports on an object by double clicking on a location on the display; see col. 14, lines 52-56, in addition description can be gathered for the object through the GUI, the information is stored in a database the is updated periodically or that can be queried when needed, Col. 15, lines 54-66.

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As set forth in claim 62, Marlin discloses a displaying method wherein said first display step includes forming a list of information required for display of the second screen, acquiring listed information, and storing the acquired information in memory; see col. 14, lines 15-41, and lines 50-66, and col. 15, lines 1-66), also see col. 16, lines 54-63 (the information is arranged in columns and rows, as well as having a tool bar located on the GUI, the GUI further has the ability to bring the reports on an object by double clicking on a location on the display; see col. 14, lines 52-56, in addition description can be gathered for the object through the GUI, the information is stored in a database the is updated periodically or that can be queried when needed, Col. 15, lines 54-66.

As set forth in claim 64, Marlin discloses a displaying method further comprising a determination step of determining whether information is to be acquired from the selected network device. [Each component has a Management information format (MIF) file and is made available for responding to management commands, this information for use with the system can be dynamic information (“to obtain current values of dynamically changing attributes, the DMI makes available “Component instrumentation”) code for acquiring the attribute value from the source (see col. 13, 39-45) or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (static information can be obtained about the device, or the database can be queried; see col. 14, lines 52-56, also see col. 5, lines 19-31.)]

As set forth in claim 65, Marlin discloses a displaying method wherein said first display step or said second display includes acquiring information from the selected network device, if it is determined that information is to be acquired from the selected network device, or acquiring information from the memory, if it is determined that information is to be acquired from the

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memory (each component has a Management information format (MIF) file and is made available for responding to management commands, this information for use with the system can be dynamic information (“to obtain current values of dynamically changing attributes, the DMI makes available “Component instrumentation”); code for acquiring the attribute value from the source (see col. 13, 39-45) or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (static information can be obtained about the device, or the database can be queried; see col. 14, lines 52-56).

As set forth in claim 66, Marlin discloses a displaying method wherein said second display step is executed if a tab is clicked on a device window; see col. 14, lines 42-49 (toolbar and GUI discussed).

As set forth in claim 67, Marlin discloses a displaying method wherein the initial screen is a screen that displays a status of the selected network device, a screen that displays a list of jobs, a screen that displays a manufacturer, a product name, an installation location, a product version, or a toner cartridge model, or a screen that displays information about a network interface board or information about a network protocol; see col. 13, lines 9-59 (this passage discusses the getting static and dynamic information about the component).

As set forth in claim 68, Marlin discloses a displaying method wherein the second screen is a screen that displays a status of the selected network device, a screen that displays a list of jobs, a screen that displays a manufacturer, a product name, an installation location, a product version, or a toner cartridge model, or a screen that displays information about a network

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interface board or information about a network protocol; see col. 13, lines 9-59 (this passage discusses the getting static and dynamic information about the component).

As set forth in claim 69, Marlin discloses a displaying method further comprising a search step of searching for network devices connected to a network and displaying a list of the network devices, wherein said first display step is executed when one of the network devices on the list is selected by a user (a device can be queried, and polling will automatically retrieve information about devices collected to the network', see col. 14, lines 15-40).

As set forth in claim 74, Marlin discloses an apparatus further comprising a determination unit (such a device would be present to determine whether a requested device is static or dynamic information) for determining whether information is to be acquired from the selected network device or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (each component has a Management information format (MIF) file and is made available for responding to management commands, this information for use with the system can be dynamic information or obtain current values of dynamically changing attributes, the DMI makes available "component instrumentation" code for acquiring the attribute value from the source. (See col. 13, 39-45) or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (static information can be obtained about the device, or the database can be queried); see col. 14, lines 52-56, also see col.5, lines 19-31.

As set forth in claim 75, Marlin discloses an apparatus wherein said first display unit or said second display unit acquires information from the selected network device, if it is determined that information is to be acquired from the selected network device, or acquires information from the memory, if it is determined that information is to be acquired from the memory (each component has a Management information format (MIF) file and is made available for responding to management commands, this information for use with the system can be dynamic information to obtain current values of dynamically changing attributes, the DMI makes available "component instrumentation" code for acquiring the attribute value from the source. (See col. 13, 39-45) or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (static information can be obtained about the device, or the database can be queried); see col. 14, lines 52-56, also see col.5, lines 19-31.

As set forth in claim 77, Marlin discloses an apparatus wherein the initial screen is a screen is a screen that displays a status of the selected network device, a screen that displays a list of jobs, a screen that displays a manufacturer, a product name, an installation location, a product version, or a tone cartridge model, or a screen that displays information about a network interface board or information about a network protocol; see col. 13, lines 9-59 (this passage discusses the getting static and dynamic information about the component).

As set forth in claim 78, Marlin discloses an apparatus, wherein the second screen is a screen that displays status of the selected network device, a screen that displays a list of jobs, a screen that displays a manufacturer, a product name, an installation location, a product version, or a tone cartridge model, or a screen that displays information about a network interface board

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or information about a network protocol', see col. 13, lines 9-59 (this passage discusses the getting static and dynamic information about the component).

As set forth in claim 79, Marlin discloses an apparatus further comprising: a search unit for searching for network devices connected to a network; and a display for displaying a list of the network devices, wherein said first display unit executes acquisition of the first information when one of the listed network devices is selected by a user (a device can be queried, and polling will automatically retrieve information about devices connected to the network; see col. 14, lines 15-40).

As set forth in claim 84, Marlin discloses a recording medium further comprising program code for a determination step of determining whether information is to be acquired from the selected network device or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (each component has a Management information format (MIF) file and is made available for responding to management commands, this information for use with the system can be dynamic information to obtain current values of dynamically changing attributes, the DMI makes available "component instrumentation" code for acquiring the attribute value from the source. (See col. 13, lines 39-45) or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (static information can be obtained about the device, or the database can be queried); see col. 14, lines 52-56, also see col. 5, lines 19-31.

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As set forth in claim 85, Marlin discloses a recording medium wherein the first display step or the second display step or the second display step includes acquiring information from the selected network device, if it is determined that information is to be acquired from the selected network device, or acquiring information from the memory, if it is determined that information is to be acquired from the memory (each component has a Management information format (MIF)

file and is made available for responding to management commands, this information for use with the system call be dynamic information to obtain current values of dynamically changing attributes, the DMI makes available "component instrumentation" code for acquiring the attribute values from the source. (See col. 13, 39-45) or a memory storing information acquired from the selected network device (static information can be obtained about the device, or the database can be queried); see col. 14, lines 52-56, also see col. 5, lines 19-31.

As set forth in claim 87, Marlin discloses a recording medium wherein the initial screen is a screen that displays a status of the selected network device, a screen that displays a list of jobs, a screen that displays a manufacturer, a product name, an installation location, a product version, or a toner cartridge model, or a screen that displays information about a network interface board or information about a network protocol; see col. 13, lines 9-59 (this passage discusses the getting static and dynamic information about the component).

As set forth in claim 88, Marlin discloses a recording medium wherein the second screen is a screen that displays a status of the selected network device, a screen that displays a list of

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jobs, a screen that displays a manufacturer, a product name, an installation location, a product version, or

a toner cartridge model, or a screen that displays information about a network interface board or information about a network protocol, see col. 13, lines 9-59 (this passage discusses the getting static and dynamic information about the component).

As set forth in claim 89, Marlin discloses a recording medium further comprising: program code for a search step of searching for network devices connected to a network; and program code for a display step of displaying a list of the network devices, wherein said first display step is executed when one of the listed network devices is selected by a user (a device can be queried, and polling will automatically retrieve information about devices connected to the network; see col. 14, lines 15-40).

With regard to claims 90-99, these claims are not patentably distinct over claims 1-3, 60, 62, 64-69, 74, 75, 77-79, 84, 85, and 87-89. Thus, claims 90-99 are rejected using a similar rationale. With further regard to the claims which require SNMP to acquire the partial sheet information, as evidenced by at least Marin it was widely known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to acquire information related to a networking device using SNMP, Col 9, lines 29-36. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to acquire network device information using SNMP in order to communicate with network devices that conform to the SNMP protocol.

Conclusion

1. The prior art made of record, in PTO-892 form, and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

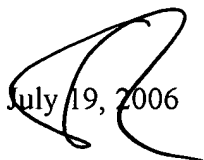
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

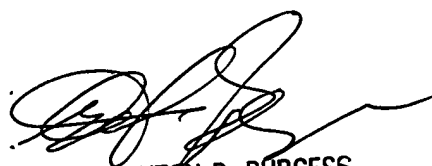
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean Reilly whose telephone number is 571-272-4228. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glen Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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July 19, 2006


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